U.S.
MEDICAL FIELD SCHOOL
SKINNER MEDAL

PART I

MEDALS OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY

The Medical Department of the United States Army, like all other branches of our military service, maintains certain schools for the training of its officers and men. Such schools form a part of the Army's educational program in effect in both peace and war.

While other branches of the Army have schools long in existence, the Medical Department claims the oldest of those which have continued since their institution with unchanged objectives. There were three service schools in the United States Army when the Army Medical School was established. The oldest, the *Artillery School of Instruction* at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, was founded in 1824. It is now continued as the *Coast Artillery School.* The second school in age was the *School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry*, founded at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in 1881. It continues as the *Command and General Staff School.* The third school, the *School of Instruction for Drill and Practice for Cavalry and Light Artillery*, was founded at Ft. Riley, Kansas, in 1887. It continues as the *Cavalry School.* All three schools have changed radically in scope of instruction given.

Thus, while the Cavalry School and the Coast Artillery School are the successors of schools that were founded before the Army Medical School, they are very different from their forerunners. The Army Medical School during its forty-nine years of existence has served always for the preparation of medical officers for the duties that devolve upon them in the military service. Such duties embrace the practice of medicine, not very different from civil practice, and in addition the exercise of a definite medical specialty—military medicine. That is a specialty that suffers from a handicap that is not faced by other specialties. In the past, particularly before the Army Medical School was founded, the lessons learned by military surgeons in the fierce light of war itself were forgotten before the outbreak of the next war. Thereafter they had to be learned anew, and again in the hard way. It was to preserve such hard-won learning and to foster research in military medicine that the Army Medical School was established.

The Medical Department of the United States Army is composed of the Surgeon-General, a Major-General; his four Assistants, Brigadier-Generals; the Medical Corps; the Dental Corps; the Veterinary Corps; the Medical Administrative Corps and the Nurse Corps. All of these five corps exist in the Regular Army and the National Guard. In addition there is in the Reserve a Sanitary Corps, composed of specialists in sanitation. All of the above are officers. Enlisted men of the Medical Department

were formerly known as the Hospital Corps, a term now out of use in the Army, though retained in the Navy. The Enlisted Men, Medical Department, are of the following eleven grades: Master Sergeant, First Sergeant, Technical Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Technician Third Grade, Sergeant, Technician Fourth Grade, Corporal, Technician Fifth Grade, Private First Class and Private.

The Medical Department of the Army maintains certain special service schools, as they are known. Each is designed to give special instruction to officers and men of the Department. It will be understood that all schools for officers are "graduate schools" in the sense that only graduates of professional schools are admitted. Thus, only Doctors of Medicine, Doctors of Dental Surgery (or Doctors of Dental Medicine) and Doctors of Veterinary Medicine are under instruction at the respective Army schools. None of the Army schools gives degrees or in any way compares in scope with the professional schools and universities of the country.

The Schools of the Medical Department are:

The Army Medical School (established 1893).

The Army School of Nursing (established 1918).

The Medical Field Service School (established 1920).

The Army Dental School (established 1921).

The Army Veterinary School (established 1922).

The School of Aviation Medicine (established 1922).

There have been medals created as awards for

academic attainment at all of the above schools, except the School of Aviation Medicine.

These medals have, without exception, been established by private gift, though accepted by the War Department and given official recognition. Winners of the medals are listed as "medalists" in the *Official Army Register.* The medals, almost without exception, have been awarded not oftener than annually, in each case. But in some years the regular courses of instruction have been altered or omitted, so that the average has been less than one award per year for each medal.

The Army Medical School

The Army Medical School originated in the mind of Surgeon-General William Alexander Hammond (1828–1900), who held office at the period of the War Between the States. He had gone so far with the plan as to select the professors, outline the course of instruction, and provide lecture rooms and laboratories. However, he failed to obtain the approval of the Secretary of War, Honorable Edward McMasters Stanton, and the school never materialized in his time. This much regretted delay was due, probably, to the personal hostility of Mr. Stanton to General Hammond, whom he had tried by court martial and dismissed from the service on a technical charge. Hammond was later exonorated. So this act of Mr. Stanton's must be charged against his record, along with his disloyalty to President Lincoln.

Shortly after George Miller Sternberg (1838–1915),

took office as Surgeon-General of the Army in 1893, he created the Army Medical School, being more fortunate than Hammond, and having the support of the Secretary of War, Honorable Daniel Scott Lamont.

Not only is the Army Medical School the oldest of the Army service schools; it also possesses the oldest medal awarded for high academic standing, the Hoff Medal. Most of the line special service schools do not have such medals, though there are two exceptions. The Knox Medal is awarded at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to the noncommissioned officer making the best showing at the enlisted specialists communications course. A privately endowed Leadership Trophy is presented at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The Army Medical School is in Washington. It was at first conducted in the Army Medical Library and Museum building at 7th Street and Independence Avenue (formerly B Street), Southwest. Later rented quarters were provided and finally in 1922 the large building for the school was completed near the Walter Reed Hospital. These two institutions, and other schools of the Medical Department to be mentioned presently, constitute the Army Medical Center.

The Army Veterinary School

Prior to the National Defense Act of 1916 there was no Veterinary Corps in the United States Army. Veterinarians, but without military rank, were at-

tached theretofore to regiments of Cavalry and Field Artillery, and to the Quartermaster Corps. The National Defense Act created a Veterinary Corps as one of the several corps of the Medical Department and transferred to it the veterinarians of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Quartermaster Corps.

A school for veterinary officers, known as The Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene, was created in 1920 and announced in War Department Circular No. 271, 16 July, 1920. It was located at the General Supply Depot, Chicago, and formed a part of the scheme of Medical Department training under the Surgeon-General.

Under authority of Army Regulations 350–105, the school was removed to Washington and made a part of the Army Medical Center. Its name was changed to the Army Veterinary School on 11 February, 1922. The removal from Chicago to Washington was authorized by the War Department on 7 July, 1923.

The courses of instruction at the Army Veterinary School are to veterinary officers what those at the Army Medical School are to medical officers, and those at the Army Dental School to dental officers. The three schools are in one building and much of the instruction is common to all three, thereby effecting a saving of time for all concerned.

The Army Dental School

The Army Dental School, now one of the units of the group known as the Medical Department Pro-

fessional Schools, was created in 1921, the first class graduating in 1922. The school was first housed in a temporary building at the Army Medical Center, but with the completion of the new building of the Army Medical School and other professional schools of the Medical Department, it has been conducted in this modern and entirely adequate building.

The Army Dental School is to the Dental Corps what the Army Medical School is to the Medical Corps. The courses of instruction are similar, with certain obvious differences due to the type of duty performed by the officers of the respective corps. The students at the Army Dental School, together with those of the Army Veterinary School, receive part of their training in the same classes as the officers of the Army Medical School. This is a saving of time for the instructors and also in the use of equipment.

The Army Dental School offers courses for both officers and enlisted men, the latter being trained as dental technicians.

The Medical Field Service School

The Medical Field Service School was established by the War Department on 30 June, 1920, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Major-General Merritte Weber Ireland. It is located at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. This is one of the oldest posts in the United States Army, having been in continuous military use since its establishment in 1752 by the British Army. Several earlier schools

have been conducted at this historic post, including the School for Artillerists, established at the time of the Revolution, the School for Dragoons, established after the War of 1812, a School for Veterinarians conducted after the Civil War, and the Carlisle Indian Industrial School maintained from 1879 to 1918. One of the buildings was erected in 1777 by Hessian prisoners of war captured by General Washington at the battle of Trenton.

The post was used during the World War as a General Hospital and has been under control of the Medical Department of the Army ever since. Its purpose, as the Medical Field Service School, is to train officers and men of the Medical Department in their duties in the field, in both peace and war. Among the subjects taught are tactics, map reading, field sanitation, logistics, military art, training of enlisted personnel, and administration. With the graduation of the Officers' Classes and the Officer Candidate Classes by the middle of the year 1942, the total number of graduates of the Medical Field Service School, including summer camps, is brought up to over twenty-two thousand. The scope of the Medical Field Service School's teaching is summed up in its motto: "To conserve fighting strength."

There are several courses of instruction. The basic course is for junior officers who have just come into the regular service. It is discontinued for the period of the emergency. The advanced course, also temporarily discontinued, is for senior officers soon to come up for promotion examinations. The

non-commissioned officers' course is still given. As emergency courses there are a series of short officers' courses, as they are now called, in which officers receive general instruction for about two months. There is now also a course for selected non-commissioned officers, and a few privates, of the Medical Department to qualify them for commissions in the Medical Administrative Corps. Besides these courses there are summer camps in normal times for students of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and Reserve and National Guard officers.

The School of Aviation Medicine

The School of Aviation Medicine, established 8 November, 1922, is the successor of the Medical Research Laboratory, created during the World War for the study of problems relating to the medical side of aviation. The school trains flight surgeons. It is now located at Randolph Field, Texas. It is not considered here in detail as it awards no medals.

The Army School of Nursing

On 25 May, 1918 the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton Diehl Baker, approved the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Army, Major-General William Crawford Gorgas, that there be established the Army School of Nursing, in connection with the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, "as a method of providing for the rapid expansion of skilled nursing service that the continuation of the war will inevitably demand." Thus the school was

seven times. The Slee Medal (see page 48) from the same dies, was awarded three times. The Sternberg Medal, Second Type, has been awarded nineteen times.

THE SKINNER MEDAL

(Army Medical School and
Medical Field Service School)

The Skinner Medal was created by one of the fine old field soldiers of the Medical Department, a man who, said Surgeon-General Reynolds, "appreciated the importance to young medical officers of training in medical field service at the beginning of their careers." This officer was Major John Oscar Skinner.

His offer was accepted by Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas on 29 March, 1917. This was after the graduation of the first class of 1917 but in time for the later classes of that year. The same decision as to the award, based on the two later classes of 1917 being "sections" of the same class, was made by the faculty of the Army Medical School (see above, p. 25).

Major Skinner, Founder of the Medal

John Oscar Skinner was born in Baltimore, 4 May, 1845. He entered the military service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon (Contract Surgeon) in 1871, and served in that capacity until there was a vacancy in the commissioned ranks of the Medical Department. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon with the

rank of First Lieutenant, 10 March, 1874, and was promoted Major Surgeon, 9 March, 1892. On 20 October, 1893, the year of the opening of the Army Medical School, he was retired for disability incident to the service.

"He was," wrote his old friend, General Jefferson Randolph Kean, in an obituary, "a notable figure in the Old Army of frontier days. He received a medical education of unusual completeness for that day, having graduated in medicine at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and taken special courses at the Universities of Würtzburg and Vienna, and a course of lectures at the Sorbonne. He retired for disability in 1893, but did not, as is too often the case with retired officers, give up his interest in and his affiliations with his profession, his Corps, and the Association of Military Surgeons. For many years he was Superintendent of the Columbia Hospital in Washington, until compelled by increasing deafness to give up administrative work."

He won his country's highest award for bravery before the enemy. This was in the Modoc War, a tragic episode now forgotten by many. His citation for the Congressional Medal of Honor is: "At Lava Beds, Oregon, 17 January, 1873, he rescued a wounded soldier who lay under a close and heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold after two soldiers had unsuccessfully attempted to make the rescue and both had been wounded in so doing."

Major Skinner died in Washington on 12 September, 1932.

Eligibility for the Skinner Medal

The Skinner Medal has had more variations in form and in the requirements for eligibility than any other medal in our series. The original offer specified that it should be awarded to the student standing highest in military hospital efficiency and administration. These words occur on the obverse of the medal. The first Skinner Medals were of bronze and struck on Major Skinner's order by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia.

Major Skinner turned over to the Commandant of the Army Medical School the sum of $1,100 in First Liberty Loan Converted 4¼ per cent Bonds, registered in the name of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Under these provisions the Skinner Medal was awarded from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, at the Army Medical School. In 1920 the War Department created the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as we have seen. The Surgeon-General, Major-General Ireland, felt that the award of the Skinner Medal might now more appropriately be made at the new school.

On 6 November, 1920, Major Skinner not only agreed to the change, but authorized the Surgeon-General to "exercise discretion in any manner relative to the award of the medal." The bonds endowing the Skinner Medal were therefore transferred to the Commandant of the Medical Field Service School, 1 March, 1921. A new design was

prepared and the medal cast by the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Company, Philadelphia.

The Skinner Medal at the Medical Field Service School has always been awarded to the student standing highest in the Basic Class, that is, the class of young medical officers who acquire their training in field duties at the Medical Field Service School. Thus we see that the significance of the Skinner Medal at the Army Medical School and its award at the Medical Field Service School are quite different.

The Liberty Bonds endowing the Skinner Medal having been called for payment by the Treasury, the Surgeon-General on 20 June, 1935, directed the reinvestment of the principal in United States Treasury Bonds, 1955–1960, bearing 2⅞ per cent. The new bonds are deposited in the safety box of the Central Hospital Fund of the Army in the American Security and Trust Company, Washington.

In 1932, the year of his death, Major Skinner had dies prepared for a new design of the Skinner Medal. They were made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The medal was then struck in gold.

In 1935, at the time of the unavoidable reinvestment of the endowment fund at a lower rate of interest, the cost of the Skinner Medal in gold had risen to $61.50 each. The annual income was insufficient to permit the medal thenceforth to be struck in gold, so that a bronze medal, struck from the same dies, was substituted.

Thus the Skinner Medal has been awarded at two schools, the Army Medical School and the Medical

Field Service School. It has been of three designs. The first was used at the Army Medical School 1917–1920, inclusive; the second at the Medical Field Service School; the third at the Medical Field Service School since, and including, 1933. The Skinner Medal was of bronze from 1917 to 1932, inclusive; in gold 1933 to 1936, inclusive; and in bronze since, and including, 1937.

Design of the Skinner Medal, First Type

The first type of Skinner Medal is of bronze, measuring 31 millimetres in diameter, and suspended from a watered silk ribbon of three equal stripes of red—white—blue. The ribbon hangs from a concealed pin. The obverse bears, in high relief, the main building of the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington D. C., as it appeared in 1917, before the addition of the wings now existing. On a scroll above are the words: MILITARY HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION and below: AND EFFICIENCY. In an inner arc above: DI OMNIA LABORIBUS VENDUNT. To the left there is a branch of oak leaves and to the right a branch of laurel leaves. The reverse bears, in two arcs, the words: PRESENTED BY J. O. SKINNER, MAJOR, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY and ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. In the center there are the words:

1ST LT.....
MEDICAL CORPS
U. S. ARMY

with space on first line for the winner's name and below for the date of his class.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Second Type

The Second Type of the Skinner Medal was cast in bronze by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia. It is of dark finish in dull metal and measures fifty-nine millimetres in diameter. The obverse bears the allegorical figure of a surgeon ministering to a wounded soldier. Above and toward the right in two curved lines are the words, MEDICAL . FIELD . SERVICE . SCHOOL, UNITED . STATES . ARMY. Below is the motto of the school: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH. The reverse bears a wreath charged with a shield of the arms of the Medical Field Service School; *viz*, a sword, point upward, and the Staff of Æsculapius crossed. On a chief, an open book, a tent and a wheel. In the center is a scroll bearing the words:

SKINNER MEDAL
TO
.....
MEDICAL CORPS

The name of the winner is cast in the medal and not engraved thereon. The designs on both obverse and reverse are in high relief.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Third Type

The third type of Skinner Medal is struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia. It measures 38 millimetres in diameter. The first four awards, 1933 to 1936, inclusive, were in gold. Since then the medal has been struck in bronze. The obverse depicts a medical officer, in modern uniform, ad-

ministering medical aid to a wounded infantryman, kneeling and leaning on his rifle. To the left of the group are the words: MEDICAL FIELD and to the right: SERVICE SCHOOL, UNITED STATES ARMY. Below, in an arc, are the words: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH, being the motto of the Medical Field Service School. To the left, in small letters, is the name: J. R. SINNOCK. The reverse bears the arms of the Medical Field Service School, a sword and the staff of Æsculapius in saltire, and in chief an open book, a tent, and a wheel. Above is set for crest, an eagle displayed. Below the shield is a tablet with the words: AWARDED TO....., with space for the name and rank of the recipient to be added in two lines. Below the tablet are two conventional branches of laurel leaves, in a horizontal line. The medal bears no date.

Recipients of the Skinner Medal

First Type, Bronze—Army Medical School

1917—First Lieutenant James Monroe Troutt (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1918—First Lieutenant Robert Adwood Corbin, (resigned 1919).
1919—First Lieutenant Harvey Davis Thornberg, (resigned 1921).
1920—First Lieutenant William Otis Callaway (resigned 1920).

Second Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1921—Captain Montreville Alfred St. Peter (resigned 1934).
1922—Major Oral Bevely Bolibaugh (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1923—Captain Lewis Bradley Bibb (died 1938).
1924—Medal not awarded.
1925—First Lieutenant Leon Lloyd Gardner (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1926—First Lieutenant Joseph Ignatius Martin (now Colonel).

1927—First Lieutenant George Ellis Armstrong (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1928—Captain Don Longfellow (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1929—Captain Clyde Wakefield Scogin, Dental Corps (retired as Major; deceased).
1930—Captain Elwood Luke Nye, Veterinary Corps (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1931—First Lieutenant Silas Beach Hays (now Lieutenant-Colonel).

Third Type, Gold—Medical Field Service School

1932—Captain Crawford Fountain Sams (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1933—First Lieutenant Achilles Lyons Tynes (now Major).
1934—First Lieutenant Joe Alexander Bain (now Major).
1935—Captain James Hedges Forsee (now Major).
1936—Captain Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow (now Major).

Third Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1937—First Lieutenant Edwin Stewart Kagy (now Major).
1938—Captain Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr. (now Major).
1939—First Lieutenant John Boyd Coates, Jr. (now Major).
1940—(First class) Captain Eldred La Monte Gann (now Major).
1940—(Second class)—First Lieutenant Charles Ellison Melcher (now Captain).
1940—(Third class)—Captain Oscar Elliott Ursin (now Major).

Thus we see that the first type of the Skinner Medal, bronze, was awarded four times at the Army Medical School. The second type, also in bronze, was awarded at the Medical Field Service School ten times. The third type in gold, was awarded five times at the Medical Field Service School. The third type, in bronze, has been awarded at the Medical Field Service School six times. Like the other medals of the schools of the Medical Department of the Army, the awards of the Skinner Medal are suspended for the present.

later awards were for highest standing in the National Guard and Reserve Officers Course. The first copy was not enameled.

Recipients of the DeVries Medal

1923—Captain Eugene Farmer Sanford, Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1924—Colonel Thomas Jefferson McCamant,* Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1925—Lieutenant-Colonel Roy McLeay Fortier, Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1926—Major Edward Joseph Cringle, Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1927—Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Thomas Knight, Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1928—Major Francis William Moore, Medical Corps, New York National Guard.
1929—Major Erl Armitage Baber, Medical Reserve, U. S. Army.
1930—Captain Gordon Friedrich Helsley, Medical Corps, California National Guard.

THE HOSKINS MEDAL

(Army Veterinary School)

The Hoskins Medal was created in honor of Doctor William Horace Hoskins, a prominent veterinarian, who had greatly assisted the Veterinary Corps of the Army in its fight for official recognition. The medal was sponsored by the American Veterinary Medical Association and was approved verbally by the Surgeon-General of the Army in 1924.

The cost of the Hoskins Medal was borne, 1924–1925, by voluntary contributions of veterinary officers of the Regular Army. At the annual meet-

*This is the Colonel McCamant who in 1924 created the McCamant Medal (see page 65).

ing of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Portland, Oregon, in 1925, the responsibility for the annual cost of the Hoskins Medal was assumed by that body. Thereafter the medal was presented by the Association to the Director of the Army Veterinary School for award to each class of graduates.

The medal was cast in gold by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia. The molds were acquired by A. H. Dondero, manufacturer of military insignia, Washington, and he supplied the Hoskins Medals as long as they were authorized. The medal was discontinued with the award for 1924. The molds have been deposited for safekeeping in the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Dr. Hoskins, whom the Medal honors

William Horace Hoskins was born at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 23 July, 1860. Receiving preliminary education at the public schools of his native county, he graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at the American Veterinary College, New York City, 1881.

He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, 1881, being also a member of the veterinary faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, teaching veterinary jurisprudence, ethics and business methods. He continued in Philadelphia until 1917, when he became Dean of the New York State Veterinary College, New York University. At the same time he was Professor of Jurisprudence and Clinical Medicine at that institution.

Dr. Hoskins was a prolific writer for professional journals, and was editor of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives* for many years. He was a member of The Pennsylvania State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, and served both as its secretary and its president. In 1889 and 1895 he helped to frame the legislation relating to the practice of veterinary medicine in Pennsylvania. From 1888 to 1893 he was secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association and was its president from 1893 to 1896, its only president who has served for three terms.

He was for many years a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association's Committee on Army Legislation, being frequently its chairman. The work of this committee had much to do with the creation of the Veterinary Corps of the Army. It was in recognition of this long service to his profession and the Veterinary Corps that the Hoskins Medal was named in his honor.

Dr. Hoskins died in New York City, 10 August, 1921. His obituary in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, September, 1921, contains the following paragraph:

"The latter years of Dr. Hoskins's life were spent principally as an educator, and he proved successful in this, particularly in securing substantial endowments for his work. His kind sympathetic nature led him to note the sufferings among the poor of the great metropolis where he resided and be became identified with community welfare in the poor sec-

tions of New York City. Through the death of Dr. Hoskins the profession suffers the loss of an outstanding practitioner, higher veterinary education an ardent advocate, the veterinary college an eminent instructor, veterinary literature a valuable contributor, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Army veterinary service a staunch supporter, the A. V. M. A. a faithful energetic worker, the country a loyal patriotic citizen, and most of us in the profession have lost a dear unselfish personal friend."

Dr. Hoskins's two sons, both Doctors of Veterinary Medicine, are Dr. Cheston M. Hoskins of Philadelphia and Dr. H. Preston Hoskins of Evanston, Illinois. The latter has supplied the data for this biographic sketch.

Design of the Hoskins Medal

The Hoskins Medal is of gold, measuring 63 millimetres in diameter. The medal bears, on the obverse, the figure of the wise centaur, Cheiron, known in Greek mythology as the teacher of warriors. The right hand holds a bandage and the left the cup of knowledge. Around the border are the words: UNITED · STATES · ARMY · VETERINARY · SCHOOL, and to the left the date, 1924. Upon the pedestal upon which Cheiron stands are the initials of the artist, J.R.S. [John R. Sinnock]. The reverse bears a shield with these words:

HOSKINS
MEMORIAL
MEDAL
AWARDED TO
. . . . . .

Space for two lines is provided for engraving the name of the winner and the date, in full, not merely the year. In a wide border about the shield there is an endless branch of laurel leaves.

Major Davis of the Army Medical Museum has recently inspected the plaster matrix from which the Hoskins Medal has been cast. He considers it in such poor condition that it is doubtful whether it can again serve its purpose.

Recipients of the Hoskins Medal

1924—First Lieutenant John Harold Kintner (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1925—Captain François Hue Kari Reynolds (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1926—Captain George Jacob Rife (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1927—Captain Harry John Juzek (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1928—Captain Nathan Menzo Neate (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1929—Captain George Leslie Caldwell (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1930—Captain Gerald Woodward Fitzgerald (now Colonel).
1931—Captain Raymond Randall (now Colonel).
1932—Second Lieutenant Ralph William Mohri (now Major).
1933—Second Lieutenant Russell McNellis (now Major).
1934—Major Herbert Kelley Moore (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1935—Medal not awarded.
1936—First Lieutenant Bernard Francis Trum (now Captain).
1937—First Lieutenant William Edwin Jennings (now Captain).
1938—First Lieutenant Thomas Carlyle Jones (now Captain).
1939—First Lieutenant Don L.* Deane (now Captain).
1940—No award. Medal in abeyance for period of the national emergency, regular courses at the Army Veterinary School suspended.

The Hoskins Medal has been awarded fifteen times.

*Initial only; no middle name.

THE McCAMANT MEDAL
(Medical Field Service School)

The McCamant Medal, awarded at the Medical Field Service School, was the gift of Colonel Thomas Jefferson McCamant of El Paso, Texas. The origin and purpose of the medal are best set forth in the letter from the Commandant of the School to the Surgeon-General, asking authorization for the acceptance of the McCamant Medal, at first designed to be a watch fob or charm.

Under date of 22 September 1924, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ransom Reynolds wrote to the Surgeon-General as follows:

"Colonel Thomas J. McCamant, Med.-O.R.C., of El Paso, Texas, now a student at the Medical Field Service School desires to present a medal to be awarded this year and hereafter to the member of the six weeks' course who attains the highest mark in Military Hygiene and Sanitation, competition to be opened to regular, national guard and reserve officers of every section.

"The medal is to be in the nature of a watch fob, suitably engraved.

"Authority is requested to authorize Colonel McCamant to make this award."

This request was approved by Major-General Meritte Weber Ireland, Surgeon-General of the Army, as indicated by the following indorsement by his Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Urie Patterson, 25 September, 1924. By a coin-

THE REA MEDAL

(Army School of Nursing)

The Rea Medal was founded in 1925 by Mrs. Henry Robinson Rea (Edith Oliver Rea) of Pittsburgh for award at the Army School of Nursing, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Its creation was one of the many acts of beneficence on the part of Mrs. Rea in connection with the training of nurses for the United States Army.

Mrs. Rea, Founder of the Medal

Edith Oliver, born in Pittsburgh, 17 November, 1865, is the widow of Henry Robinson Rea (1863-1919), director of many important Pittsburgh corporations and a dollar-a-year man during the World War.

Mrs. Rea, on account of poor health, did not take an active part in war work until after the United States entered the World War. Since that time her activities on behalf of service men and women have been of enormous extent and variety. She was a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross, and served for twenty years as a very active member of the Central Committee. She did active work in Washington during the war as chairman of the Comfort Section of the District of Columbia Chapter. Mrs. Rea and her mother defrayed the greater part of its incidental expenses. In 1918 the American Red Cross built a convalescent house at the Walter Reed General Hospital, in which Mrs. Rea, who had been made Field Director,

furnished the ground floor as a gift to the service men. Mrs. Rea was the first woman Field Director of the American Red Cross and the only one during the World War.

Some of the works and gifts of Mrs. Rea are these: The Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed Hospital, in honor of all service men and women. She underwrote the entire cost ($32,000) for the American Red Cross and in person turned over the first spadeful of earth for the building, 1929. In 1919 she gave the hospital its large swimming pool. In the same year she gave greenhouses to the hospital. She was largely instrumental in obtaining the gift by the American Red Cross of the fine recreation building at the Army Medical Center, 1927. She gave sound equipment for the hospital's motion picture theatre, and greatly assisted in the provision of athletic equipment for the men.

Particularly interested in the work of U. S. Army nurses, she worked untiringly for the passage of the bill to give them military rank, which they now enjoy. She offered a scholarship of $1500 to a graduate of the Army School of Nursing, for the advanced instruction of a graduate selected for her education, training and personality. This scholarship was awarded, 1924, to Miss Barbara M. Price of Rochester, New York, who received a year's training in the Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mrs. Rea lives at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, where she has had her country home for many years.

Eligibility for the Rea Medal

Mrs. Rea established the medal which bears her name in 1925. It is accompanied by an honorarium of five hundred dollars, being the only medal awarded at any school of the Army Medical Department which has this additional prize. The Rea Medal was established to honor "that member of the graduating class of the Army School of Nursing whom the faculty consider has shown the greatest aptitude for her work, not only for the lessons learned from books, but also for human understanding, unfailing cheerfulness, and optimism found everywhere during time of stress, but which are much rarer now without the exaltation and excitement of war."

The medal was struck by Tiffany and Company, New York, from dies of their manufacture. Possibly sketches by Miss Elizabeth Will, an Occupational Therapy Aide at the Walter Reed Hospital, may have been used in part in the preparation of the design by Tiffany and Company.

The Rea Medal is, of course, not at present awarded, since the Army School of Nursing is not now functioning. But neither the School nor the Rea Medal is abolished. Should the exigencies of the military service make necessary the reopening of the Army School of Nursing, the Rea Medal will again be awarded to the honor student in each class.

Design of the Rea Medal

The Rea Medal is of gold, measuring 38 millimetres in diameter, suspended from a deep red ribbon of

unwatered silk. The obverse of the medal bears the kneeling figure of Hygeia, facing right, and holding in her hands the cup of knowledge. In an arc above are the words: ARMY · SCHOOL · OF · NURSING · Below, on a tablet, two straight lines with the words:

WALTER REED
GENERAL HOSPITAL

The reverse bears the words:

REA
MEDAL
FOR
BEST ALL ROUND
STUDENT NURSE

below which is a tablet for the name of the recipient, and below the tablet the insignia of the Army School of Nursing, namely, the caduceus charged with a lamp, in allusion to the lamp of Florence Nightingale, which caused her to be called "The Lady of the Lamp" by the British soldiers, at the time of her nightly visits to the beds of the wounded and sick in the Crimean War. The whole of the reverse is surrounded by an endless branch of ivy. The ribbon of the medal is suspended from a gold bar bearing a branch of ivy in the center of which is a small circle charged with the letter *R*.

Recipients of the Rea Medal

1925—Second Lieutenant Gertrude Clarinda Wilson.
1926—Second Lieutenant Barbara Miller.
1927—Second Lieutenant Myrtle Page Hodgkins.
1928—Second Lieutenant Antoinette Price.
1929—Second Lieutenant Malvina Mary Grieves.
1930—Second Lieutenant Mary Duff (now First Lieutenant).
1931—Second Lieutenant Beulah Marie Putman.
1932—Second Lieutenant Mary Elizabeth Vetter.

With the closing of the Army School of Nursing the Rea Medal fell into abeyance. It was awarded eight times. Of the eight recipients only Lieutenants Duff and Putman are still in the military service. Both are stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

THE McKINNEY MEDAL

(Medical Field Service School)

The McKinney medal was established by the gift of Colonel, then Major, Garfield Lesley McKinney, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. His connection with the Medical Field Service School has been intimate. He has been the commander of the First Medical Regiment there stationed and has directed the Medical Equipment Laboratory, wherein are developed apparatus and appliances for use by the Medical Department in the field.

Colonel McKinney, long interested in the training of the enlisted men of the Medical Department, offered to establish a medal to be awarded annually to the non-commissioned officer standing first in the Non-Commissioned Officers' Course at the Medical Field Service School.

Colonel McKinney's letter to the Surgeon-General, forwarded with the approval of the Commandant of the Medical Field Service School, made the offer on 8 October, 1926. Here is the letter in full:

"Carlisle Barracks
October 8, 1926

"SUBJECT: Medal for award in the Non-Commissioned Officer's Course, Medical Field Service School.

"TO: The Surgeon General, U. S. Army
(through the Commandant, Medical Field Service School).

"1. As the Non-Commissioned Officers' School appears now to have become one of the established annual courses given at the Medical Field Service School, and having personally had the opportunity of closely observing 3 classes of non-commissioned officers go through this school, it is my opinion that it will be appropriate and advisable to award, upon graduation, a suitable medal to that student who in certain respects stands first in his class. Medals are now awarded in some of the other courses given at this school, and I believe that a medal for the Non-commissioned Officers' School will act as an incentive to increased efforts to many in each class, as well as tending to increase the dignity of the course and elevate its standards.

"2. If it meets with approval, I would like to institute a gold medal to be awarded to one student in each Non-commissioned Officers' Class of the Medical Field Service School, beginning with the class now pursuing this course of instruction, I to bear all expenses incident to the designing and casting of the first medal and thereafter the cost of the medal awarded in each subsequent annual class. The medal to be of gold, as artistic and attractive in design and inscription as any now awarded to other classes at this school.

"3. Conditions under which medal is to be awarded:

a. To be awarded only to the regular, annual Non-Commissioned Officers' Course of the Field Medical School open to the enlisted men of the Medical Departments of the Regular Army (from all stations), the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves if that component of the Army of the United States should later be received at this school.

b. Non-Commissioned officers of the Medical Departments of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves to be each equally eligible for the medal.

c. The medal to be awarded to the student standing highest on the following basis:

Scholarship, as shown by his class standing—to count one-half.

SKINNER MEDAL
First Type
(bronze)

Awarded annually at the Army Medical School from 1917 to 1920, for the officer attaining highest standing in military hospital efficiency and administration. This copy was the first one awarded.

SKINNER
MEDAL
Second Type
(bronze)

Awarded annually at the Medical Field Service School, 1921–1931, for highest standing in the Basic Course. This copy was the first one awarded. Actual size 59 mm.

SKINNER MEDAL
Third Type
(gold and bronze)

Awarded at the Medical Field Service School since 1932 to the officer attaining highest class standing. From 1932 to 1936 the medal was of gold; since 1937 of bronze. This copy was the last one awarded.

DENTAL
CORPS
MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually from 1924 to 1939, at the Army Dental School, to the officer attaining highest class standing. This copy was the first one awarded.

DEVRIES MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually, 1923 to 1930, at the Medical Field Service School to the officer of National Guard and Reserve Officers Class with highest rating in Leadership and Proficiency in Drill.

HOSKINS
MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually, 1924 to 1939, at the Army Veterinary School to the officer attaining highest class standing. This copy was the last one awarded. Actual size 63 mm.

REA MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually at the Army School of Nursing for highest class standing.

McKINNEY MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually at the Medical Field Service School to the non-commissioned officer standing highest in the class.

Mr. W. A. Jamieson, Director of the Biological Division of Eli Lilly and Company gave me a photograph of the Ashford Medal.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army

MEDICAL
FIELD
SERVICE
SCHOOL
UNITED STATES
ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

SKINNER MEDAL
AWARDED TO

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING
STRENGTH

SKINNER MEDAL
TO
CAPT. MONTREVILLE
A. ST. PETER
MEDICAL CORPS 1921

Approved by the Commission of Fine Arts,

on December 4, 1930

A. R. Cummings

Secretary

25 1/4 : 18

#425 0

25¼:18

#425

25¼ : 18

25½ : 18

MEDICAL
FIELD
SERVICE
SCHOOL
UNITED STATES
ARMY
"TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH"

#425(2)

25½ : 18

MEDICAL
FIELD
SERVICE
SCHOOL
UNITED STATES
ARMY
"TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH"

#425
(2)

27½ : 78

MEDICAL · FIELD · SERVICE · SCHOOL ·
TO
CONSERVE
FIGHTING
STRENGTH
UNITED · STATES · ARMY ·

#425 (3)

27½ : 18

MEDICAL · FIELD · SERVICE · SCHOOL ·
TO CONSERVE
FIGHTING STRENGTH
UNITED · STATES · ARMY ·

#925(3)

27½ : 18

MEDICAL · FIELD · SERVICE · SCHOOL ·
TO
CONSERVE
FIGHTING
STRENGTH
UNITED · STATES · ARMY

27½ : 18

MEDICAL · FIELD · SERVICE · SCHOOL
TO
CONSERVE
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UNITED · STATES · ARMY

27½ : 18

MEDICAL · FIELD · SERVICE · SCHOOL ·
TO
CONSERVE
FIGHTING
STRENGTH
UNITED · STATES · ARMY

24½:18

16

#925 (4)

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

16

#425 (4)

21½ : 18

#425
(5)

21½ : 18

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20½ : 18

20½ : 18

#425
(6)

20½ : 18

#425
(6)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#425
(1)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

1/

2

#425 (2)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

1

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#425
(3)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#425
(3)

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

9"

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#625
(4)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#925
(9)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

4

To be returned to
Engraving Dept. U. S. Mint, Phila Pa.

#425
(5)

To be returnad to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#925 (1)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

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#425 (2)

To be returned to
Engraving Department, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

#925 (3)

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

#925 (4)

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

9"

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5 3/8 : 18

G 11

#925 (A)

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

#475 (9)

To be returned to
Engraving Dept. U. S. Mint, Phila Pa.

#425
(5)

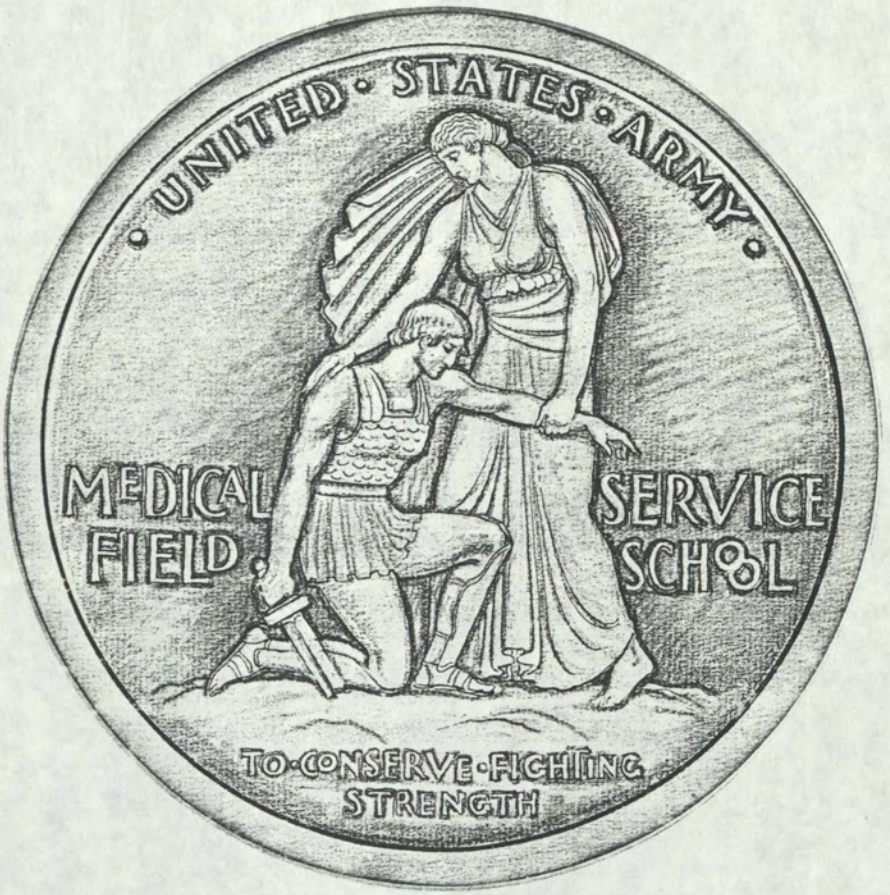
UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

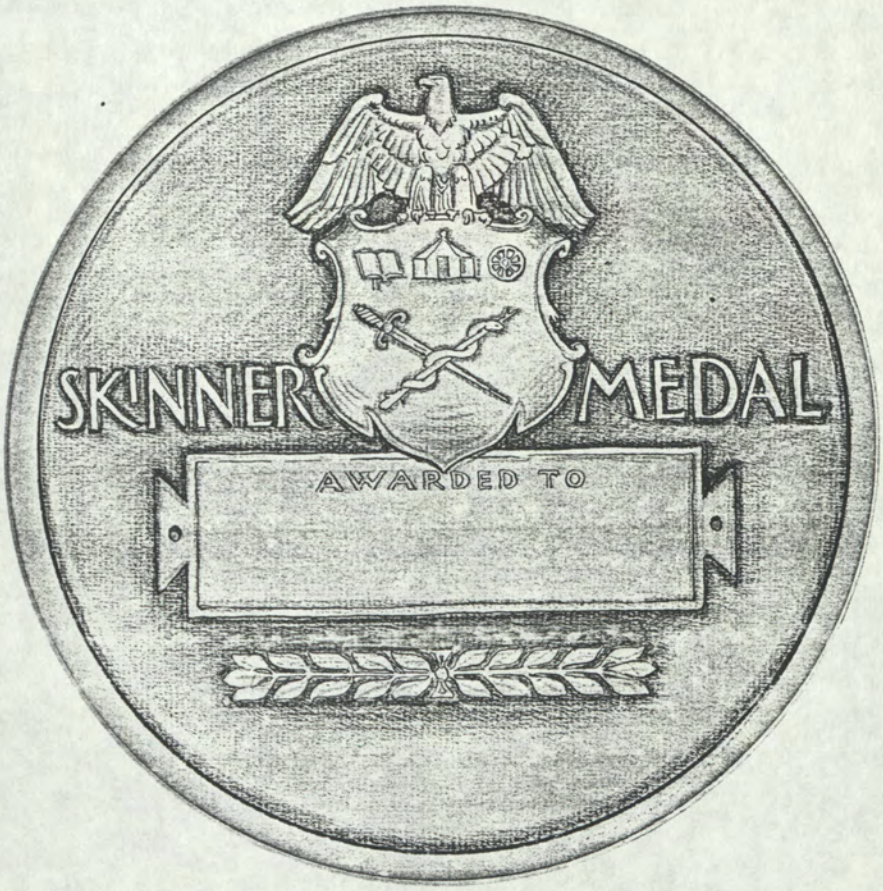
SKINNER · MEDAL
19 32
TO
JOHN DOE
MEDICAL CORPS

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH


UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH

UNITED STATES ARMY
MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH


SKINNER MEDAL
AWARDED TO

SKINNER MEDAL
AWARDED TO

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY

SKINNER MEDAL
AWARDED TO

QUARTERMASTER SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
CONSERVE FIGHTING
STRENGTH

FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING
STRENGTH

FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
UNITED STATES ARMY
TO CONSERVE FIGHTING
STRENGTH

seven times. The Slee Medal (see page 48) from the same dies, was awarded three times. The Sternberg Medal, Second Type, has been awarded nineteen times.

THE SKINNER MEDAL

(Army Medical School and
Medical Field Service School)

The Skinner Medal was created by one of the fine old field soldiers of the Medical Department, a man who, said Surgeon-General Reynolds, "appreciated the importance to young medical officers of training in medical field service at the beginning of their careers." This officer was Major John Oscar Skinner.

His offer was accepted by Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas on 29 March, 1917. This was after the graduation of the first class of 1917 but in time for the later classes of that year. The same decision as to the award, based on the two later classes of 1917 being "sections" of the same class, was made by the faculty of the Army Medical School (see above, p. 25).

Major Skinner, Founder of the Medal

John Oscar Skinner was born in Baltimore, 4 May, 1845. He entered the military service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon (Contract Surgeon) in 1871, and served in that capacity until there was a vacancy in the commissioned ranks of the Medical Department. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon with the

rank of First Lieutenant, 10 March, 1874, and was promoted Major Surgeon, 9 March, 1892. On 20 October, 1893, the year of the opening of the Army Medical School, he was retired for disability incident to the service.

"He was," wrote his old friend, General Jefferson Randolph Kean, in an obituary, "a notable figure in the Old Army of frontier days. He received a medical education of unusual completeness for that day, having graduated in medicine at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and taken special courses at the Universities of Würtzburg and Vienna, and a course of lectures at the Sorbonne. He retired for disability in 1893, but did not, as is too often the case with retired officers, give up his interest in and his affiliations with his profession, his Corps, and the Association of Military Surgeons. For many years he was Superintendent of the Columbia Hospital in Washington, until compelled by increasing deafness to give up administrative work."

He won his country's highest award for bravery before the enemy. This was in the Modoc War, a tragic episode now forgotten by many. His citation for the Congressional Medal of Honor is: "At Lava Beds, Oregon, 17 January, 1873, he rescued a wounded soldier who lay under a close and heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold after two soldiers had unsuccessfully attempted to make the rescue and both had been wounded in so doing."

Major Skinner died in Washington on 12 September, 1932.

Eligibility for the Skinner Medal

The Skinner Medal has had more variations in form and in the requirements for eligibility than any other medal in our series. The original offer specified that it should be awarded to the student standing highest in military hospital efficiency and administration. These words occur on the obverse of the medal. The first Skinner Medals were of bronze and struck on Major Skinner's order by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia.

Major Skinner turned over to the Commandant of the Army Medical School the sum of $1,100 in First Liberty Loan Converted 4¼ per cent Bonds, registered in the name of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Under these provisions the Skinner Medal was awarded from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, at the Army Medical School. In 1920 the War Department created the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as we have seen. The Surgeon-General, Major-General Ireland, felt that the award of the Skinner Medal might now more appropriately be made at the new school.

On 6 November, 1920, Major Skinner not only agreed to the change, but authorized the Surgeon-General to "exercise discretion in any manner relative to the award of the medal." The bonds endowing the Skinner Medal were therefore transferred to the Commandant of the Medical Field Service School, 1 March, 1921. A new design was

prepared and the medal cast by the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Company, Philadelphia.

The Skinner Medal at the Medical Field Service School has always been awarded to the student standing highest in the Basic Class, that is, the class of young medical officers who acquire their training in field duties at the Medical Field Service School. Thus we see that the significance of the Skinner Medal at the Army Medical School and its award at the Medical Field Service School are quite different.

The Liberty Bonds endowing the Skinner Medal having been called for payment by the Treasury, the Surgeon-General on 20 June, 1935, directed the reinvestment of the principal in United States Treasury Bonds, 1955–1960, bearing 2⅞ per cent. The new bonds are deposited in the safety box of the Central Hospital Fund of the Army in the American Security and Trust Company, Washington.

In 1932, the year of his death, Major Skinner had dies prepared for a new design of the Skinner Medal. They were made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The medal was then struck in gold.

In 1935, at the time of the unavoidable reinvestment of the endowment fund at a lower rate of interest, the cost of the Skinner Medal in gold had risen to $61.50 each. The annual income was insufficient to permit the medal thenceforth to be struck in gold, so that a bronze medal, struck from the same dies, was substituted.

Thus the Skinner Medal has been awarded at two schools, the Army Medical School and the Medical

Field Service School. It has been of three designs. The first was used at the Army Medical School 1917–1920, inclusive; the second at the Medical Field Service School; the third at the Medical Field Service School since, and including, 1933. The Skinner Medal was of bronze from 1917 to 1932, inclusive; in gold 1933 to 1936, inclusive; and in bronze since, and including, 1937.

Design of the Skinner Medal, First Type

The first type of Skinner Medal is of bronze, measuring 31 millimetres in diameter, and suspended from a watered silk ribbon of three equal stripes of red—white—blue. The ribbon hangs from a concealed pin. The obverse bears, in high relief, the main building of the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington D. C., as it appeared in 1917, before the addition of the wings now existing. On a scroll above are the words: MILITARY HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION and below: AND EFFICIENCY. In an inner arc above: DI OMNIA LABORIBUS VENDUNT. To the left there is a branch of oak leaves and to the right a branch of laurel leaves. The reverse bears, in two arcs, the words: PRESENTED BY J. O. SKINNER, MAJOR, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY and ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. In the center there are the words:

1ST LT.....
MEDICAL CORPS
U. S. ARMY

with space on first line for the winner's name and below for the date of his class.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Second Type

The Second Type of the Skinner Medal was cast in bronze by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia. It is of dark finish in dull metal and measures fifty-nine millimetres in diameter. The obverse bears the allegorical figure of a surgeon ministering to a wounded soldier. Above and toward the right in two curved lines are the words, MEDICAL . FIELD . SERVICE . SCHOOL, UNITED . STATES . ARMY. Below is the motto of the school: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH. The reverse bears a wreath charged with a shield of the arms of the Medical Field Service School; *viz*, a sword, point upward, and the Staff of Æsculapius crossed. On a chief, an open book, a tent and a wheel. In the center is a scroll bearing the words:

SKINNER MEDAL
TO
.....
MEDICAL CORPS

The name of the winner is cast in the medal and not engraved thereon. The designs on both obverse and reverse are in high relief.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Third Type

The third type of Skinner Medal is struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia. It measures 38 millimetres in diameter. The first four awards, 1933 to 1936, inclusive, were in gold. Since then the medal has been struck in bronze. The obverse depicts a medical officer, in modern uniform, ad-

ministering medical aid to a wounded infantryman, kneeling and leaning on his rifle. To the left of the group are the words: MEDICAL FIELD and to the right: SERVICE SCHOOL, UNITED STATES ARMY. Below, in an arc, are the words: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH, being the motto of the Medical Field Service School. To the left, in small letters, is the name: J. R. SINNOCK. The reverse bears the arms of the Medical Field Service School, a sword and the staff of Æsculapius in saltire, and in chief an open book, a tent, and a wheel. Above is set for crest, an eagle displayed. Below the shield is a tablet with the words: AWARDED TO....., with space for the name and rank of the recipient to be added in two lines. Below the tablet are two conventional branches of laurel leaves, in a horizontal line. The medal bears no date.

Recipients of the Skinner Medal

First Type, Bronze—Army Medical School

1917—First Lieutenant James Monroe Troutt (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1918—First Lieutenant Robert Adwood Corbin, (resigned 1919).
1919—First Lieutenant Harvey Davis Thornberg, (resigned 1921).
1920—First Lieutenant William Otis Callaway (resigned 1920).

Second Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1921—Captain Montreville Alfred St. Peter (resigned 1934).
1922—Major Oral Bevely Bolibaugh (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1923—Captain Lewis Bradley Bibb (died 1938).
1924—Medal not awarded.
1925—First Lieutenant Leon Lloyd Gardner (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1926—First Lieutenant Joseph Ignatius Martin (now Colonel).

1927—First Lieutenant George Ellis Armstrong (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1928—Captain Don Longfellow (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1929—Captain Clyde Wakefield Scogin, Dental Corps (retired as Major; deceased).
1930—Captain Elwood Luke Nye, Veterinary Corps (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1931—First Lieutenant Silas Beach Hays (now Lieutenant-Colonel).

Third Type, Gold—Medical Field Service School

1932—Captain Crawford Fountain Sams (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1933—First Lieutenant Achilles Lyons Tynes (now Major).
1934—First Lieutenant Joe Alexander Bain (now Major).
1935—Captain James Hedges Forsee (now Major).
1936—Captain Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow (now Major).

Third Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1937—First Lieutenant Edwin Stewart Kagy (now Major).
1938—Captain Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr. (now Major).
1939—First Lieutenant John Boyd Coates, Jr. (now Major).
1940—(First class) Captain Eldred La Monte Gann (now Major).
1940—(Second class)—First Lieutenant Charles Ellison Melcher (now Captain).
1940—(Third class)—Captain Oscar Elliott Ursin (now Major).

Thus we see that the first type of the Skinner Medal, bronze, was awarded four times at the Army Medical School. The second type, also in bronze, was awarded at the Medical Field Service School ten times. The third type in gold, was awarded five times at the Medical Field Service School. The third type, in bronze, has been awarded at the Medical Field Service School six times. Like the other medals of the schools of the Medical Department of the Army, the awards of the Skinner Medal are suspended for the present.

SKINNER MEDAL
First Type
(bronze)

Awarded annually at the Army Medical School from 1917 to 1920, for the officer attaining highest standing in military hospital efficiency and administration. This copy was the first one awarded.

SKINNER
MEDAL
Second Type
(bronze)

Awarded annually at the Medical Field Service School, 1921–1931, for highest standing in the Basic Course. This copy was the first one awarded. Actual size 59 mm.

SKINNER MEDAL
Third Type
(gold and bronze)

Awarded at the Medical Field Service School since 1932 to the officer attaining highest class standing. From 1932 to 1936 the medal was of gold; since 1937 of bronze. This copy was the last one awarded.

DENTAL
CORPS
MEDAL
(gold)

Awarded annually from 1924 to 1939, at the Army Dental School, to the officer attaining highest class standing. This copy was the first one awarded.

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(Army Medical School and
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Major Skinner died in Washington on 12 September, 1932.

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Field Service School. It has been of three designs. The first was used at the Army Medical School 1917–1920, inclusive; the second at the Medical Field Service School; the third at the Medical Field Service School since, and including, 1933. The Skinner Medal was of bronze from 1917 to 1932, inclusive; in gold 1933 to 1936, inclusive; and in bronze since, and including, 1937.

Design of the Skinner Medal, First Type

The first type of Skinner Medal is of bronze, measuring 31 millimetres in diameter, and suspended from a watered silk ribbon of three equal stripes of red—white—blue. The ribbon hangs from a concealed pin. The obverse bears, in high relief, the main building of the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington D. C., as it appeared in 1917, before the addition of the wings now existing. On a scroll above are the words: MILITARY HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION and below: AND EFFICIENCY. In an inner arc above: DI OMNIA LABORIBUS VENDUNT. To the left there is a branch of oak leaves and to the right a branch of laurel leaves. The reverse bears, in two arcs, the words: PRESENTED BY J. O. SKINNER, MAJOR, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY and ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. In the center there are the words:

1ST LT.....
MEDICAL CORPS
U. S. ARMY

with space on first line for the winner's name and below for the date of his class.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Second Type

The Second Type of the Skinner Medal was cast in bronze by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia. It is of dark finish in dull metal and measures fifty-nine millimetres in diameter. The obverse bears the allegorical figure of a surgeon ministering to a wounded soldier. Above and toward the right in two curved lines are the words, MEDICAL . FIELD . SERVICE . SCHOOL, UNITED . STATES . ARMY. Below is the motto of the school: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH. The reverse bears a wreath charged with a shield of the arms of the Medical Field Service School; *viz*, a sword, point upward, and the Staff of Æsculapius crossed. On a chief, an open book, a tent and a wheel. In the center is a scroll bearing the words:

SKINNER MEDAL
TO
.....
MEDICAL CORPS

The name of the winner is cast in the medal and not engraved thereon. The designs on both obverse and reverse are in high relief.

Design of the Skinner Medal, Third Type

The third type of Skinner Medal is struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia. It measures 38 millimetres in diameter. The first four awards, 1933 to 1936, inclusive, were in gold. Since then the medal has been struck in bronze. The obverse depicts a medical officer, in modern uniform, ad-

ministering medical aid to a wounded infantryman, kneeling and leaning on his rifle. To the left of the group are the words: MEDICAL FIELD and to the right: SERVICE SCHOOL, UNITED STATES ARMY. Below, in an arc, are the words: TO CONSERVE FIGHTING STRENGTH, being the motto of the Medical Field Service School. To the left, in small letters, is the name: J. R. SINNOCK. The reverse bears the arms of the Medical Field Service School, a sword and the staff of Æsculapius in saltire, and in chief an open book, a tent, and a wheel. Above is set for crest, an eagle displayed. Below the shield is a tablet with the words: AWARDED TO . . . . . , with space for the name and rank of the recipient to be added in two lines. Below the tablet are two conventional branches of laurel leaves, in a horizontal line. The medal bears no date.

Recipients of the Skinner Medal

First Type, Bronze—Army Medical School

1917—First Lieutenant James Monroe Troutt (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1918—First Lieutenant Robert Adwood Corbin, (resigned 1919).
1919—First Lieutenant Harvey Davis Thornberg, (resigned 1921).
1920—First Lieutenant William Otis Callaway (resigned 1920).

Second Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1921—Captain Montreville Alfred St. Peter (resigned 1934).
1922—Major Oral Bevely Bolibaugh (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1923—Captain Lewis Bradley Bibb (died 1938).
1924—Medal not awarded.
1925—First Lieutenant Leon Lloyd Gardner (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1926—First Lieutenant Joseph Ignatius Martin (now Colonel).

1927—First Lieutenant George Ellis Armstrong (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1928—Captain Don Longfellow (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1929—Captain Clyde Wakefield Scogin, Dental Corps (retired as Major; deceased).
1930—Captain Elwood Luke Nye, Veterinary Corps (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1931—First Lieutenant Silas Beach Hays (now Lieutenant-Colonel).

Third Type, Gold—Medical Field Service School

1932—Captain Crawford Fountain Sams (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
1933—First Lieutenant Achilles Lyons Tynes (now Major).
1934—First Lieutenant Joe Alexander Bain (now Major).
1935—Captain James Hedges Forsee (now Major).
1936—Captain Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow (now Major).

Third Type, Bronze—Medical Field Service School

1937—First Lieutenant Edwin Stewart Kagy (now Major).
1938—Captain Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr. (now Major).
1939—First Lieutenant John Boyd Coates, Jr. (now Major).
1940—(First class) Captain Eldred La Monte Gann (now Major).
1940—(Second class)—First Lieutenant Charles Ellison Melcher (now Captain).
1940—(Third class)—Captain Oscar Elliott Ursin (now Major).

Thus we see that the first type of the Skinner Medal, bronze, was awarded four times at the Army Medical School. The second type, also in bronze, was awarded at the Medical Field Service School ten times. The third type in gold, was awarded five times at the Medical Field Service School. The third type, in bronze, has been awarded at the Medical Field Service School six times. Like the other medals of the schools of the Medical Department of the Army, the awards of the Skinner Medal are suspended for the present.